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Petersburg, January 23, 1797.

Sale for Tobacco or Caſh.

PURSUANT to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, made the 14th day of May, 1796, will be expoſed to public ſale, by auction, on the premiſes, on Tueſday the 7th day of February next, A TRACT of LAND, in Suſſex county, mortgaged by Robert Tucker, now deceaſed, to Sir Peyton Skipwith, containing 150 acres, more or leſs, being part of the Tract on which the ſaid Tucker formerly lived, and bounded by the lands of Raines, Wilkinſon, Parham and Heath.

The ſale will be for ready money, or inſpected crop tobacco paſſed at Petersburg, Blandford, or any of the warehouſes upon James river above the mouth of Appomattox, at caſh value—to ſatisfy a debt due to the ſaid Skipwith.

Alſo SEVEN SLAVES, on the ſame terms.

STEPHEN TEMPLE,
WILLIAM CALL,
DUNCAN ROSE,
Commiſſioners.

January 14, 1797. 6

Blank Bonds for ſale at this Office.

LONDON, November 15.

This morning arrived at the General Poſt Office a mail from Hamburgh, the only one due.

The packet by which this mail was conveyed, brought over his ſerene highneſs the prince of Wurtemburg, betrothed to our princeſs royal. He landed ſafely at Yarmouth, at eight o'clock yeſterday morning, and after taking ſome refreſhment at the Angel Inn, ſet off for town. All the officers on duty at Yarmouth attended his ſerene highneſs on his departure.

The information brought by the Hamburgh mail confirms an article in our paper of yeſterday from Coblentz, brought to us by the way of Holland, ſtating that the French had, in the Hundſruck, attacked the whole extent of the Auſtrian line from Blingen to Keiſerſlautern, and had carried all the imperial poſts, after an obſtinate reſiſtance on the part of the Auſtrians, who ſuſtained a great loſs. It alſo confirms what has already been imperfectly ſtated, that the whole of Moreau's army had croſſed the Rhine after the defeats it had ſuſtained.

In other reſpects the mail is unintereſting.

VIENNA, Nov. 2.

[*From the Court Gazette.*]

It has been rumoured here, for ſeveral days paſt, that a French commiſſioner is expected in this capital to treat for peace.—Every thing, however, will depend upon the turn which the Engliſh negociation may take at Paris. The French courier is ſtill here.

His majeſty has ordered general de Vins who has completely juſtified his conduct in Italy, again to join the army in that quarter. In conſequence of this order, he ſet out on his march thither, on the 20th inſt. with a conſiderable body of troops.

Accounts are ſhortly expected here of the operations of the powerful corps under gen. Alvinzy againſt gen. Buonaparte.

BANKS OF THE RHINE, Oct 31.

Official report tranſmitted by his royal highneſs the archduke Charles, to baron de Hugel, the imperial commiſſioner at Ratisbon, dated Fribourg, October 21.

"General Moreau, who had retreated with his whole army to the environs of Fribourg, was on the point of croſſing the Elz, as it was ſuppoſed with a view of proceeding towards Kehl, to deliver that fortreſs which was blockaded by the Auſtrians. As ſoon as I received information of this movement, I ſet out for Offenbourg, but did not ſucceed until the 17th, in uniting my corps d'armee to general Latour; I then fixed my encampment in front of Herbolthein. The enemy had poſſeſſed themſelves of the important heights ſituated on the right bank of the Elz, and occupied the villages ſituated in the ſpace between. In conſequence of general Latour's troops labouring under exceſſive fatigue, having made ſeveral marches in very bad roads, I was forced to allow them to repoſe themſelves till the 18th. The enemy, however, attacked on that day, and notwithſtanding they had in the firſt inſtance ſome ſucceſs, they were in the event forced to reſume the ground they had quitted.

"On the 19th I attacked at every point, and in ſpite of the advantage of the heights the enemy poſſeſſed, the bad roads, and a continual rain conſtantly oppoſing freſh obſtacles to our march, the enemy were driven from the heights, and forced to croſs from the other ſide of the Elz. General Wartenſleben, who conducted the attack at the head of the column, was dangerouſly wounded.

"The ſucceſs of this action was due to the infantry, the cavalry not being able to act. Much difficulty was found in bringing up to the heights a few guns.

"The enemy had loſt 1800 men in killed and wounded, about 1200 priſoners and a gun. One of their generals of diviſion, Beaupuis, was killed.

"On the 20th, I croſſed the Elz, and formed a junction with general Nauendorf's corps, which had penetrated to the other ſide of Vald-Kirch. But as the left wing of general Latour's corps could not be brought up in time, it being neceſſary to conſtruct a bridge in ſight of the enemy, I was obliged to content myſelf with diſlodging the republicans from ſeveral villages on the other ſide of the Elz, and taking up a poſition with my army on the left bank of that river.

"This morning every diſpoſition was made for a new attack, but the enemy had retreated during the night. I inſtantly ſet out in purſuit of them, and came up with their rear guard at this place (Fribourg) the flight of the enemy is ſo precipitate, that according to reports I have this inſtant received, a part of their army has proceeded in the utmoſt diſorder towards Briſcah and Huningen."

TREATY OF PEACE,

Concluded between the French republic and his majeſty the king of Naples.

The French republic and his majeſty the king of the two Sicilies equally animated with the deſire of ſeeing the advantages of peace to ſucceed to the great misfortunes which attend war, have appointed, viz. the executive directory, in the name of the French republic, the citizen Charles de la Croix, miniſter for foreign affairs, and his majeſty the king of the two Sicilies, the prince de Belle, Monte Pignatelly, his gentleman of the chamber, and envoy extraordinary, and miniſter plenipotentiary near his catholic majeſty, to treat in their name on clauſes and conditions proper to re eſtabliſh the good underſtanding and friendſhip between the two powers, which after having exchanged their reſpective full power, have agreed on the following articles:

Art 1. There will be a peace, friendſhip and good underſtanding, between the French republic, and his majeſty the king of the two Sicilies. In conſequence thereof all kinds of hoſtility are definitively to ceaſe, to reckon from the day on which the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty ſhould take place. In the mean while, and until that time, the conditions ſtipulated by the armiſtice, concluded on the 17th Prairial, 4th year, anſwering to the 5th of June, 1796, ſhall continue in their full effect.

2. All prior acts, engagements, or conventions, on the part of either of the two contracting parties, which might be contrary to the preſent treaty, are hereby repealed, and ſhall be conſidered as null; therefore, in the courſe of the preſent war, none of the two contracting parties ſhall furniſh to the enemies of the other, any ſuccour, either in troops, ſhips, arms, ammunition, proviſions or money, on any conſideration or under any denomination whatever.

3. His majeſty the king of the two Sicilies ſhall obſerve the moſt exact neutrality towards the belligerent powers, wherefore, he engages to interdict, without any diſtinction, the acceſs in all his ports, to the armed veſſels belonging to ſaid powers, which ſhall exceed the number of four at moſt, after the rules preſcribed concerning the neutrality are known. All kind of ſupplies of ammunitions or merchandiſe known under the name of contraband, will be refuſed them.

4. All poſſible ſafety and protection towards and againſt all will be granted in the ports and harbours of the two Sicilies, to all French merchantmen, in whatever number they are, and to all the ſhips of war of the republic, when they ſhall not exceed the number mentioned in the preceding article.

5. The French republic and his majeſty the king of the two Sicilies, mutually engage to grant a replevy for all effects, goods, income, and ſeized property which have been ſequeſtrated, and afterwards forfeited and detained from citizens and ſubjects of both powers, in conſequence of the preſent war, and to admit them reſpectively to the legal exerciſe of ſuch actions and rights as belong to them.

6. All the priſoners taken on both ſides, including all ſeamen, will reciprocally be ſet at liberty in a month, to reckon from the day on which the ratifications of the preſent treaty ſhall be exchanged, paying, however, the debts they may have contracted during their captivity; the ſick and the wounded ſhall continue to be taken care of in the reſpective hoſpitals, they will be liberated immediately after their recovery.

7. To give a proof of his friendſhip for the French republic, and of his ſincere deſire to cheriſh and maintain a perfect harmony between the two powers, his majeſty the king of the two Sicilies, agrees to cauſe to be ſet at liberty all and every French citizen who, on account of their political opinions reſpecting the French revolution, might have been arreſted, and detained in his dominions, and to cauſe to be reſtored

to them alſo, all kinds of property both moveable and immoveable, which for the ſame cauſe may have been ſequeſtrated or confiſcated.

8. By the ſame motives which have dictated the preceding article, his majeſty the King of the two Sicilies, engages himſelf to cauſe to be made all proper reſearches to enable him to diſcover by the means of juſtice, and to deliver to the rigor of the law, the perſons who robbed at Naples, in 1793, the papers, &c. belonging to the late miniſter of the French republic.

9. The ambaſſadors or miniſters of both contracting powers, ſhall enjoy in the reſpective countries, the ſame prerogatives and precedence which they enjoyed before the war, excepting ſuch as were granted them as ambaſſadors of family.

10. Every French citizen and all thoſe compoſing the houſe of the ambaſſador or miniſter, or that of the conſuls and other perſons ſent and acknowledged as from the French republic, ſhall enjoy in the ſtates of his majeſty, the ſame liberty of worſhip as thoſe which individuals of the moſt favored proteſtant nations enjoy in that reſpect.

11. A treaty of commerce between the two powers founded on the baſis of mutual benefit, and ſuch as will aſſure to the French republic advantages equal to ſuch as the moſt favored nations enjoy in the kingdom of the two Sicilies, will be negociated and concluded within as ſhort a delay as poſſible.

12. Agreeably to the 4th article of the treaty concluded at the Hague on the 27th floreal, 3d year of the republic (16th May, 1795) the ſame peace, friendſhip, and good underſtanding, ſtipulated by the preſent treaty between the French republic and his majeſty, the king of the two Sicilies, ſhall hold good between his majeſty and the Batavian republic.

13. The preſent treaty ſhall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within 40 days without any further delay, to reckon from the day of ſigning the premiſes.

Done in Paris, Vendemaire the 19th, 5th year of the French republic, one and indiviſible, anſwering to October 10, 1796.

(Signed) DELACROIX.
Prince of Belmonte Pignatelli.

The executive directory have decreed and ſigned the above treaty of peace with his Sicilian majeſty, negociated in the name of the French republic, by the miniſter for foreign affairs, appointed by the executive directory, by a law of the 12th Vendemaire, inſtant, and charged with inſtructions to that effect.

The above treaty was ratified by the council of Five Hundred on the 24th Vendemaire, and approved of by that of the ancients, Brumaire the 3d.

NEW-YORK, January 16.

Lord Malmeſbury, the Britiſh miniſter at Paris, was, a few years ſince, known as Sir James Harris. He has ſerved many years in the diplomatic line—was a conſiderable time miniſter at the Hague, and alſo formerly ambaſſador at the court of Madrid, and is eſteemed as an able negociator. We ſuſpect that in his preſent ſituation there will be full ſcope for the uſe of the advantages to be derived from his experience; and the exerciſe of the diſtinguiſhed talents aſcribed to him.

Talleyrand Perigord, eidevant biſhop of Auſtun, who was baniſhed from France by Robeſpierre, and ſome time ſince expelled England under the proviſions of the alien bill, is ſaid to be choſen by the directory to manage on their part, the negociations with Lord Malmeſbury.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.

Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States,
Thurſday, January 19

The following communication was received from the Preſident of the United States, together with very voluminous documents therein referred to, which after ſome debate on the propriety of the meaſure, were ordered to be printed without being read.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

At the opening of the preſent ſeſſion of congreſs, I mentioned that ſome circumſtances of an unwelcome nature had lately occurred in relation to France; that our trade had ſuffered and was ſuffering extenſive injuries in the Weſt Indies from the cruiſers and agents of the French Republic; and that communications had been received from its miniſter here which indicated danger of a further diſturbance of our commerce by its authority, and that were in other reſpects far from agreeable: but that I reſerved for a ſpecial meſſage a more particular communication on this intereſting ſubject.—This communication I now make.

The complaints of the French Miniſter embraced moſt of the tranſactions of our government in relation to France, from an early period of the preſent war; which therefore it was neceſſary carefully to review. A collection has been formed of letters and papers relating to thoſe tranſactions, which I now lay before you, with a letter to Mr. Pinckney, our miniſter at Paris, containing an examination of the notes of the French miniſter, and ſuch information as I thought might be uſeful to Mr. Pinckney in any further repreſentations he might find neceſſary to be made to the French government. The immediate object of his miſſion was to make to that government ſuch explanations of the principles and conduct of our own, as by manifeſting our good faith might remove all jealouſy and diſcontent, and maintain that harmony and good underſtanding with the French republic, which it has been my conſtant ſolicitude to preſerve. A government which required only a knowledge of the *truth* to juſtify its meaſures, could not but be anxious to have this fully and frankly diſplayed.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, Jan. 19, 1797.

CHARLESTON, January 13.

On Saturday night laſt, the brig Patſey Wentworth, captain Cooper, from Liſbon, with ſalt and wine, belonging to, and bound for Norfolk, was caſt away on North Iſland, near the entrance of Georgetown harbour, ſhe was 70 days out, meeting with contrary winds, bad weather, and being very leaky, the captain was compelled to ſteer for this port, but unfortunately on his way he met with this diſaſter. The wine, it was ſuppoſed, would be ſaved; the ſalt and veſſel entirely loſt.

RICHMOND, January 27.

COMMUNICATION.

By the fire which happened lately in this city, M M'Main loſt a houſe (fortunately for him) he had inſured in the Mutual Aſſurance Society of this ſtate, by which he was immediately on application, paid for the damage, amounting to 270 dollars.

As there are upwards of 4 000 houſes, or four millions of dollars ſubſcribed for in the ſaid ſociety, each houſe's ſhare towards the above loſs is 6 and 8 4 cents, and if the inſurance was general in the ſtate, it would not be more than one fifteenth part of a cent for each houſe.—As the inſurance by the ſaid inſtitution can now be had at ſo cheap a rate, and on ſo generous a footing, it is a ſurpriſing thing that many people ſhould be ſo blind to their own intereſt to heſitate a moment to come forward and ſecure their property—But there ſeems to be a certain lethargy prevailing with many which nothing but actual burning will rouſe. It is much to be wiſhed that the people in general would examine this philanthropic ſyſtem, for there is not the leaſt doubt but that ſo ſoon as it is generally underſtood, every one will inſure his property—As fires are only partial, the more general the inſurance is, the leſs each houſe owner will have to pay.

PHILANTHROPOS.

Peterſburg, Nov. 1, 1796.

THE ſubſcriber informs his friends and the public, that his buſineſs will be carried on in future under the firm of

John and William Bell.

He therefore requeſts, that all thoſe who are indebted to him will come forward to adjuſt and ſettle their reſpective accounts, as this new arrangement will put it entirely out of his power to grant any longer indulgence to thoſe who owe him balances above ſix months. JOHN BELL.

John & William Bell,

HAVE juſt received an additional ſupply of the following

Fancy Goods and Groceries,

from the Northward Markets.—Alſo a large and general aſſortment of Hardware, Woollens, and other ſeaſonable Goods, from Liverpool—Which they offer for ſale, on the uſual terms, at their ſtore in Bollingbrook ſtreet.

Superfine Cloths, Caſſimeres and Swandowns.	Glaſs and Queens ware aſſorted.
Fancy Plumes, Feathers Beads, Necklaces, and Ear-bobs.	Freſh Teas.
Playing Cards, Blank Books, Dutch Quills, and other Stationary.	Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, and Teneriffe Wines—(the Madeira warranted 4 years old
Sheetings, Cambricks, Long Lawns, and Muſlins.	Bar Iron, Caſtings, Salt
Ribbons, Lace and Edgings, and a neat aſſortment of Sattins, Luſtrings, and Perſians.	Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Table and Tea China, in ſetts.	Rum, French and Apple Brandies.
	Cheeſe, Chocolate.
	Black and Cayenne Pepper, and other Spices, &c. &c. &c.

Peterſburg, Nov. 1 1796. tf

Smith & Hill,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have Juſt Received and now for opening,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

comprehending almoſt every uſeful and faſhionable article, which they are determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ready payment.

Peterſburg, October 28, 1796. (tf.)

PROPOSALS,

For Publiſhing in one neat Volume Octavo;

POEMS,

PASTORAL, DESCRIPTIVE AND ELEGIAC;

With ſeveral Poems in the Scottiſh Dialect;

BY *GAVIN TURNBULL*, COMEDIAN.

THIS work will be printed on a fine Paper and elegant Type, and delivered to Subſcribers in half-binding—Price one Dollar—One half to be paid on Subſcribing, and the other on delivery of the Book. Subſcriptions received by the Printer hereof.

The COTTAGE.

[*Written by Mr.* GAVIN TURNBULL, *of the* Theatre, *and to form a part of the Collection of Poems he propoſes publiſhing.*]

I

WITHIN the windings of a woody dale,
Beſide a burnie on a bonny green,
Where raws of whit'ning hawthorns ſcent the gale,
A wee bit cantie thacked houſe is ſeen;
Fu' ſnug it ſtands frae angry winds I ween,
Around the ſtacks in riſing cones appear,
Which ſhaw the owner thrifty is and bien,
Nae pride has he, nae hoords of worthleſs gear,
But routh of country fare the winter days to cheer.

II

Here ſtands the barn that hands the ripen'd grain.
Wi' lowly roof of ſtrae and divets made,
Where aft the farmer wheels wi' might and main
The whirling flail, and nae ignoble trade;
And there the milk-houſe, where the dairy maid
Aft ſkims the boyens and preſſes out the whey,
And here a place where carts and ploughs are laid,
And there the ſtable for the horſe and kye,
And there the hen-houſe ſtands, and here the grumphies ſtye.

III

Into the ha'-houſe if ye'll only keek,
Ye'll tent the ingle blinking bonnilie,
The crazy rafters painted o'er wi' reek,
A twa arm'd chair within the neuk ye'll ſee,
Where aft the guidman leans wi' meikle glee
And taks his pipe, or tells his pawky tale;
An antique ambrie made of aiken tree,
Wi' caps and luggies rang'd upon a deal,
Wi' meikle toop-horn ſpoons, and plates to hand the kail.

IV

Ben i' the ſpence, for parlour hae they nane,
The wa's are brawly whit'n'd o'er wi' lime,
A poliſh'd chimla and a clean hearth ſtane,
A keeking glaſs, a clock to meet the time,
A dainty bed, and eke a cuphoard prime.
The houſe contains nae mair ſlighty things,
For luxury is ſure an unco crime;
Yet frae this little ſtock contentment ſpringe,
And through the roof the voice of diſcord never rings.

V

Ye wha in lordly ha's and bow'rs abide,
And at whaſe nod obeſequious menials bend,
May boaſt you gay attire and gilded pride,
And rant and roar and many thouſands ſpend;
Yet cou'd your paught minds once condeſcend
To leave awhile the formulas of ſtate,
Ye'd ſee ſweet peace and happineſs attend
The humble cot, and at an eaſy rate,
Mair real joy and bliſs the ſimple ſwains await.

C. Maſſenburg,

RETURNS thanks to the public in general and his friends in particular, for paſt favours. Being anxious of ſettling his accounts up to the laſt year, earneſtly requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him by bond or open account to call and make payment—Thoſe concerned will ſee the neceſſity of his meaſure, as the buſineſs in future will be conducted under the firm of

Maſſenburg & Maſſenburg,

at GALEN'S HEAD,
Croſs Street,

Where they have for ſale a general aſſortment of genuine MEDICINES, that are warranted.

Alſo Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Spaniſh Arnotto, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Oil Olives, &c. &c.—and a quantity of the beſt RED and PALE BARK, that will be ſold low by the 100 weight.

Peterſburg, January 18, 1797.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber in Peterſburg, the 9th inſtant, a white lad named JOHN OVERBY, about 19 or 20 years old, tolerably well grown, rather dark complexion, is lame in his left leg which occaſions him to hop conſiderably, wears his hair ſometimes tied behind, was raiſed in this county about 28 miles from town, has lived with me as an apprentice about 3 years to learn the Hatter's buſineſs, and can do tolerable good work; had on when he went away a dark cloth coat and ſtriped overalls. I expect he will endeavour to go ſouthwardly.

I will give the above reward to any perſon who will apprehend the ſaid lad and ſecure him in any jail ſo that I get him again. I forewarn all perſons from harbouring or employing the ſaid lad at their peril. SAMUEL DAVIS.

N. B. If he will return on his own accord, all his paſt conduct will be forgiven. S. D.

Peterſburg, January 16, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE Members of the Peterſburg Lodge No. 15, will pleaſe take notice, that Thurſday the ninth day of February next, will be a Maſter's Lodge, in courſe, when all thoſe who are in arrear, and do not come forward on or before that time and ſettle their reſpective balances with the Treaſurer, will aſſuredly be diſcontinued as Members, agreeably to a former reſolve of the Lodge.

By order of the Maſter,

EDWARD G. FOLWELL, Sec'ry.

Peterſburg, January 25, 1797.

NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of DINWIDDIE CRAWFORD, & Company, for dealings with David Ruſſell, at their ſtore in Blandford; Robert Turnbull, at their ſtore in Dinwiddie; Thomas Crawford, at their ſtore in Brunſwick; William Turnbull, at their ſtore in Mecklenburg; William Cole, at their ſtore in Warren county, North Carolina; or with Robert Burton or William Duncan, at their ſtore at Hall's, in Charlotte county, under the firm of Charles Duncan, & Company—are hereby notified, that the ſubſcribers appointed by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, to collect and receive all the debts due to the ſaid Company, and to take into their poſſeſſion all the Books, Bonds, Notes, and other Papers, to the ſaid Company belonging:—And the ſubſcribers being exclusively authoriſed to collect the ſaid debts, the reſpective debtors are required to make immediate payment to us, or one of us; and inhibited from making any payment on account of ſuch debts to the ſaid Robert Turnbull, as well in caſes where the ſaid Robert hath taken Bonds or Notes, Bills of Sale, or Mortgages, payable to himſelf individually, or unto himſelf and Charles Duncan jointly, for money or tobacco originally due to the ſaid Company, as in thoſe caſes where the Bonds or Notes &c. are made payable to Dinwiddie, Crawford, & Company, or Charles Duncan, & Company—and the ſeveral Lawyers, Sheriffs, and Collectors, who may be poſſeſſed of any Money, Bonds, Notes, or other ſpecialties, belonging to the ſaid Company (although in the name of ſaid Robert Turnbull) are requeſted to communicate the ſame to us, and to conſider themſelves accountable to us only for ſuch papers, and their collections thereon.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a Partner of,
And COLLIN CAMPBELL, Attorney for,
DINWIDDIE, CRAWFORD, & Co.

January 18, 1797. (ep tf.)

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to DUNCAN & TURNBULL, for dealings at their late ſtore in PETERSBURG, under the management of William Cole, will pleaſe take notice, that the ſubſcribers are appointed by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, to collect and receive all the debts due to the ſaid concern, and to take into their poſſeſſion all the Books, Bonds, Notes, and all other ſpecialties, belonging to the ſaid Company:—And the ſubſcribers being excluſively authoriſed to collect the ſaid debts, the reſpective debtors are required to make immediate payment to us, or one of us; and inhibited from making any payment hereafter on account of ſuch debts, to the ſaid William Cole, or to Robert Turnbull:—And the ſeveral Lawyers, Sheriffs, or other Collectors, who may be poſſeſſed of any papers belonging to the ſaid concern of Duncan & Turnbull, are requeſted to communicate the ſame to us, and to conſider themſelves accountable to us only for ſuch papers and collections thereon.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a Partner,
And COLLIN CAMPBELL, Attorney for,
JAMES KING, ſen. a nother Partner.

January 18, 1797. (ep tf.)

NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of HUNTER & SPAIN, for dealings at their Store in Brunſwick, and to SPAIN, HUNTER, & Co. for dealings at their Store in St. Tammany, are earneſtly requeſted to be ſpeedy in making payment to the ſubſcriber, who is in poſſeſſion of the Books, Bonds, Notes, and Accounts—as the whole of the out-ſtanding debts will indiſcriminately be lodged in an Attorney's hands to bring ſuit thereon by the firſt day of March next; the nature of the above Companies buſineſs not admitting of farther indulgence.

JAMES CREIGHTON.

Brunſwick county, Nov. 10, 1796. tf

John Ellis,

Has received by different arrivals from Europe, and will be offered for ſale, by wholeſale and retail, on Monday next, in the houſe formerly occupied by HUGH HUNTER, deceaſed, and immediately oppoſite Halliday and Stoke's ſtore, in Old-ſtreet,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING of almoſt every article in the Dry Good line, either uſeful or ornamental; having ſelected his goods from the different manufactories, he is enabled to diſpoſe of them on ſuch terms, as muſt render them an object to thoſe, who conceive it their intereſt to purchaſe with cash.

N. B. Country merchants will be ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Peterſburg, Oct. 20, 1796. (tf)

The Co-partnerſhip of
WILLIAM CLARK, & Co.
is this day diſſolved, by mutual conſent.

IT is earneſtly requeſted that all thoſe indebted to ſaid concern, may immediately come forward and pay off their accounts to HUGH GORDON or FRANCIS H. IRBY, who are fully empowered to receive the ſame.

WILLIAM CLARK.
HUGH GORDON.

Peterſburg, December 31, 1796.

ALSO it is requeſted, that thoſe who are ſtill owing balances for tranſactions previous to the 1ſt. September 1791, *in my own name*, may pay them to Mr. FRANCIS H. IRBY, to whom I have given full power to receive and grant diſcharges for the ſame, otherwiſe ſuits will be indiſcriminately brought.

WILLIAM CLARK.

Peterſburg, December 31, 1796.

Blank Bills of Lading for Sale at this Office.

DOCUMENTS

Which accompanied the meſſage of the Preſident of the United Sates to both Houſes of Congreſs, January 19, 1797.

Letter to Mr. Pinckney, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic.

Department of State, January 16, 1797.

SIR,

In my letters of the 5th and 26th ult. I ſent you two notes from Mr. Adet, the Miniſter of the French Republic to the United States; the former dated the 27th of October, and the latter the 15th of November laſt; and my anſwer to the firſt. The latter note embracing numerous topics of complaint, and going as far back as the year 1793, required a particular examination of all the tranſactions of our government from that time to the preſent. The other indiſpenſible duties of the office prevented my entering on this examination as early as I had expected, and the current buſineſs has retarded the purſuit. The reſult of this examination I am now, by the direction of the Preſident of the United States to communicate to you. This hiſtory of our affairs you will find ſupported by documents many of which were delivered to you at your departure, and the reſidue will be herewith tranſmitted. The remarks and reaſonings on facts you will duly appreciate; and, from the whole, joined with your own obſervations, you will be enabled, it is believed, to vindicate the United States, and to demonſtrate their impartiality as a neutral nation, their fidelity in the obſervation of treaties, and their friendſhip as an ally.

The diſcuſſion which I am entering will involve much repetition; for the general queſtions and particular caſes grouped together in the Miniſter's laſt note, have been ſubjects of controverſy and correſpondence from May 1793 to this day. Some other points have indeed been contended for, which the Miniſter has now paſſed without notice. Why they are omitted I know not; for in theſe caſes the United States were as poſitively charged with violating treaties as in thoſe which he has been pleaſed now to detail. Some of them it may be found proper to introduce, to render leſs imperfect the view of our relations to France.

The complaints of the French Miniſter againſt the United States, have reference to three principal ſubjects. 1ſt. To the abandonment of their neutral rights to the injury of France, in not maintaining the pretended principles of the modern law of nations, *that free ſhips make free goods*, and that timber and naval ſtores for the equipment and armament of veſſels, are not contraband of war.

2d. To violations of our treaties with France, even in their letter.

3d. To the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States and Great-Britain; which he alledges "deprives France of all the advantages ſtipulated in a previous treaty." A fourth complaint is truly ingenious. The fortune of war has conſtrained ſome of the belligerent powers from enemies, to become her allies; and if the alledged abandonment of the rule of the modern law of nations, in its conſequences, works an injury to thoſe allies, from that moment France is alſo injured. Perhaps it will be in time to notice this laſt charge when the allies themſelves complain; if the anſwer to the firſt, involving the ſame principle, ſhould not render ſuch notice altogether unneceſſary.

I ſhall now preſent to your view theſe facts and obſervations which will prove, we conceive, that the miniſter's complaints are without any juſt foundation.

Under the firſt charge, That we have not maintained, as we ought to have done, our neutral rights, it is alledged;

1ſt. That the poſition, *that free ſhips make free goods*, is an eſtabliſhed principle of the modern law of nations, and that Great Britain, by capturing French property on board our veſſels, has violated our neutral rights; and that unleſs we compel Great Britain to reſpect thoſe rights, France will be juſtified in violating them.

Not to remark on the ſingular reaſoning, That if one warring power commits an act of injuſtice towards a neutral and innocent nation, another warring power may lawfully commit the like injuſtice, we may aſk what authority is adduced, to ſhew that the modern law of nations has eſtabliſhed the principle, *That free ſhips make free goods?* Vattel ſays poſitively that "effects belonging to "an enemy found on board a neutral ſhip, "are ſeizable by the rights of war." Agreeably to this long eſtabliſhed rule of the law of nations, France herſelf, in her marine laws, has directed that the merchandizes and effects belonging to her enemies which ſhall be found on board neutral veſſels ſhall be good prize. By a former law, indeed, the neutral veſſels themſelves, as well as the effects of her enemies on board, were declared to be good prize. Valin remarks, however, that this regulation was peculiar to France and Spain; and that elſewhere the goods of the enemy were alone ſubjected to confiſcation. And in the treaty of France with the city of Hamburgh in 1769, it was ſtipulated that "all effects, proviſions and merchandize whatſoever, belonging to her enemies, and found on board the veſſels of Hamburgh, ſhould be confiſcated."

Mr. Adet remarks, that one of his predeceſſors, in July 1793, applied on this ſubject to the government of the United States, but was unſucceſsful. He muſt refer to Mr. Genet's letter to Mr. Jefferſon, dated July 9, 1793, [the ſubject was reſumed in terms ſtill more extraordinary in his letter of July 25th, 1793,] to which Mr. Jefferſon anſwered on the 24th, declaring "*his belief that it "cannot be doubted, but that by the general law "of nations, the goods of a friend found in the "veſſel of an enemy, are lawful prize. It is "true that fundry nations, deſirous of avoiding "the inconveniencies of having their veſſels ſtopped "at ſea, ranſacked, carried into port and detained, under preſence of having enemy goods "on board, have, in many inſtances, introduced "by their ſpecial treaties, another principle between them, that enemy bottoms ſhall make "enemy goods—but this is altogether the effect "of particular treaty, controling in ſpecial "caſes, the general principle of the law of nations, and therefore taking effect between ſuch "nations only as have ſo agreed to control it.*" And it is plain, that it was to avoid the inconveniencies reſulting from this general rule of the law of nations, that France and the United States ſtipulated in the 23d article of their commercial treaty, "*That free ſhips "ſhould give freedom to goods; and that every "thing ſhould be deemed free which ſhould be "found on board the ſhips belonging to the ſubjects of either of the contracting parties, al"though the whole lading, or any part thereof, ſhould appertain to the enemies of either, "contraband goods being always excepted.*"—It is alſo plain that this ſtipulation was intended to operate (indeed it was its ſole object, and otherwiſe could have no operation at all) when one of the parties ſhould be at war with a nation, or nations, with whom the other ſhould be at peace. France, therefore, has now no right to complain if the goods of her enemies find protection on board American ſhips, or to pretend, that in order "*To reſtore the balance of neutrality to its equilibrium,*" ſhe may ſeize on ſuch goods; the juſt equilibrium between her and the United States will be reſtored when we are at war, and ſhe at peace, at which time the goods of our enemies will find protection on board the veſſels of her citizens.

2. It is alledged that we have abandoned the modern public law on contraband, and by our treaty with Great Britain granted to that power excluſively the free carriage of articles for the equipment and armament of veſſels.

Here, as in the former caſe, the queſtion recurs, what is the law of nations on the point in diſpute? Vattel defines contraband goods to be "commodities particularly uſed "in war—ſuch are arms, military and naval ſtores, timber, horſes, and even proviſions in certain junctures, when there are "hopes of reducing the enemy by famine." In the treaty between France and Denmark, concluded on the 23d of Auguſt, 1742—"Tar was declared contraband, together "with roſin, ſails, hemp, cordage, maſts, "and timber for ſhip building." "Thus, "on this account (ſays Valin) there would "have been no cauſe for complaining of "the conduct of the Engliſh, if they had "not infringed particular treaties; for of "right theſe things are now contraband, "and have been ſo ſince the beginning of "this century, which, however, was not "the caſe formerly." "The modern public law on contraband," mentioned by Mr. Adet and his predeceſſors, probably refers to the principles declared by the armed neutrality, during the American war. This tranſaction is too remarkable to be paſſed unnoticed.

During that war, Great-Britain and the other belligerent powers, exerciſing the rights aſſured to them by the law of nations, made prize of enemies property on board neutral veſſels, and of contraband goods belonging to neutrals. Eager as neutral nations muſt be to ſeize the opportunity which war preſents, of becoming the carriers for the belligerent nations, where ſhips and mariners are wanted for military operations, it was perfectly natural that the former ſhould deſire to eſtabliſh as a rule, that free ſhips ſhould made free goods, or in other words, that neutral bottoms ſhould protect the goods on board, to whomſoever theſe belonged; and it was equally natural for them to deſire to diminiſh the liſt of contraband. In reſpect to the latter, it muſt have been particularly intereſting to the three northern maritime powers, from whoſe dominions chiefly the other maritime nations of Europe received ſupplies of timber and naval ſtores, to ſtrike theſe from the liſt of contraband, or by ſome means to exempt them from capture.

(To be Continued.)

PETERSBURG, *Jan.* 31.

Ninety-four 24 pound cannon were lately proved at the Hope Furnace, near Providence, by Captain Pierce, of the Federal Army. They all bore the proof, and are intended for the frigates now building.

A letter from Philadelphia to New-York, ſays—"It is ſaid Mr. Madiſon is appointed Envoy Extraordinary to France, and is ſoon to depart."

The following remarks are made in the (London) Star, of Nov. 17, immediately after the laſt communication from Lord Malmeſbury to the French government and their anſwer.

"At preſent we ſhall offer no comment on this very curious and important correſpondence. We ſhall only venture one aſſertion—The preſent negotiation will end in diſappointment, and there will be no peace till Mr Pitt *obtain permiſſion to retire*, which will be in a few months."

On Monday, the 16th inſtant, at an election of Directors for the Bank of Alexandria, the following gentlemen were choſen—William Wilſon, Richard Conway, John Fitzgerald, William Herbert, Joſiah Watſon, Richard M. Scott, James Patton, Jonah Thompſon, and Robert Meaſe.

Peterſburg Theatre.

On *Wedneſday* Evening, *February* 1, 1797, Will be PERFORMED,

A PLAY, interſperſed with SONGS, called

THE MOUNTAINEERS.

[Written by GEORGE COLEMAN, Jun.]

WITH NEW SCENERY, DRESSES, AND DECORATIONS.

To which will be added the FARCE of

The Iriſhman in London.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Armiſtead's Tavern—at the Printing-Office—and at the Office of the Theatre.

BOXES 6s. PIT 4s. 6d.

The Doors of the Theatre to be opened at Five o'Clock, and the Performance to begin preciſely at Six.

☞ The Subſcribers are reſpectfully informed, their tickets will be delivered at the Printing-Office, between the Hours of Ten and Three o'Clock on the Days of Performance.

Vivat Reſpublica.

January 28, 1797.

GOT away from the ſubſcriber on the road near James Hall's ordinary, in Suſſex county, on the 9th of December laſt, A BAY HORSE, about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, 7 or 8 years old, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, trots and canters high, no white about him as I recollect except a ſmall ſaddle ſpot, had been ſhod all fours but loſt all his ſhoes but one on his hind foot. Any perſon that will deliver the ſaid Horſe to me living in North-Carolina, in Halifax county, about ſix miles from William Eaton's Ferry, on Roanoke river, or give me ſuch intelligence that I get him, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

eow* DAVID HARDEE.

PURSUANT to a decree of Brunſwick county court, will be expoſed to ſale to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, at Delony's Tavern, in Mecklenburg county, on Thurſday, the ſecond of March next, the following ſlaves, to wit: PETER, GEORGE, WILL, BOB, NANCY and her Children, BETTY, DISCINA, FANNY, MATILDA, JULIET and BRIGGS, alſo one Sorrel Horſe, mortgaged by John Ballard to Sterling, John F, and Thomas Edmunds—to ſatisfy ſundry debts due to the ſaid Sterling and John F. Edmunds, and Robert Culquhoun, adminiſtrator of Duncan M'Aſlan, deceaſed.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

January 27, 1797. (3p)

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the Subſcribers,

THE hiſtory of Jacobiniſm, its crimes, cruelties and perfidies; comprising an enquiry into the manner of diſſeminating under the appearance of philoſophy and virtue; by William Playfair, in two volumes, with an appendix by Peter Porcupine; containing a hiſtory of the American Jacobins, commonally denominated Democrats.

ALSO,

The Groſs Monſqueton Diplomatique, or Diplomatic Blunderbuſs; containing Citizen Adet's notes to the Secretary of State, as alſo his cockade proclamation, with a preface by Peter Porcupine. Alſo Porcupine's Political Cenſor for November 1796.

J. & E. NEWCOMB.

January 30, 1797.

Public Auction.

ON Saturday the 4th of February, will be ſold at public ſale, before my Vendue Office, at 12 o'clock,

25 Hogſheads ANTIGUA RUM,

10,000 weight prime JAMAICA SUGARS.

A credit of Sixty Days will be allowed to all purchaſers exceeding two hundred dollars, giving bond with approved ſecurity.

PETER BRUNETT.

Norfolk, January 26, 1797.

January 30, 1797.

A Bank Note for 500 Dollars was found, a day or two ago. For further information apply to the Printer.

Dinwiddie, January 28, 1797.

I DO hereby forewarn all perſons from moleſting or concerning with the Negro RACHAEL advertiſed by Matthew M. Claiborne, as I ſuſpect it is a Woman or Girl in my poſſeſſion, which is my property—and I do hereby further forewarn all perſons from hireing or purchaſing the ſaid Negro Woman or Girl from the ſaid Matthew M. Claiborne.

3* DANIEL CLAIBORNE BUTTS.

The Subſcriber has Several

LIKELY HORSES,

Which he will Sell for Caſh or on a ſhort Credit.

JAMES BROMLEY.

December 12, 1796. (tf)

L O S T,

the 26th of this inſtant,

A Red Pocket Book,

Between Mr. Rice Newman's and Peterſburg, or in the town of Peterſburg, with a large quantity of Papers in the ſaid Book, one Bond given to Daniel Pegram, of Dinwiddie county, by William Brooking, of Amelia county, payable next Auguſt, for 39l. one Bond given to the ſubſcriber from Edward Totty, of Dinwiddie, payable the 25th December next, for 5l. and ſundry other papers too tedious to mention. Any perſon that will deliver the ſaid Book to Mr. James Durell, of Peterſburg, Mr. Charles Booth or Daniel Pegram, both of Dinwiddie county, or to the ſubſcriber living in Amelia county, near Rice Newman's, ſhall receive Two Dollars reward from either of the gentlemen.

JOHN WORSHAM.

January 26, 1797.

I wiſh to RENT,

The HOUSES and LOTS,

I now occupy—allowance will be made for repairs.

S. DAVIES.

January 8, 1797.

N. & J. EUSTIS,

Have juſt received,

A CARGO of Turks Iſland and Liverpool SALT, a few Crates of Liverpool Ware.—Alſo, a freſh aſſortment of COTTON CARDS, SOLE LEATHER, FRENCH BRANDY, India Cottons, GERMAN OZNABURGS, Bags of PEPPER, a parcel of Coarſe SHOES in Barrels, New-England RUM, in Hogſheads and Barrels, &c.—All which will be ſold very low, for Caſh or Tobacco.

Peterſburg, January 26, 1796.

EXETER-MILLS, January 20, 1796.

THE Co-partnerſhip of HYDE and LESTER, at Exeter Mills, is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent. Thoſe having claims on ſaid concern will apply to William Hyde for payment, who has the books and papers for that purpoſe—and thoſe indebted will pleaſe make payment to him, who alone is authoriſed to grant diſcharges.

WILLIAM HYDE,
BRYAN W. LESTER.

The buſineſs will in future be carried on at this place and at Claiborne's Mill under the firm of HYDE, & Co. 3*

Peterſburg, January 25, 1797.

CAME to my houſe on Tueſday the 24th inſtant, a likely NEGRO WOMAN, who endeavours to paſs for a free woman by the name of Nancy Carter—ſhe is of a dark complexion, has thick lips, and appears to be about 18 years of age, and ſays that ſhe is from the Eaſtern Shore of Maryland. The above Negro Woman anſwers exactly the deſcription of a Negro Woman advertiſed in the Peterſburg papers as a runaway, belonging to a certain John Barnett, of Prince Edward county. The owner may apply at the Printing Office, or to the ſubſcriber.

6 JAMES BLACKLEY.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in Chatham county, on Haw river, conſiſting of 450 acres of land, finely timbered and watered, with a good houſe, and out houſe, ſtable, and a good Hat at a valuable ferry, commonly called Clark's Ferry, on the main road from Fayetteville to Hillſborough. It has a natural fine Mill ſeat, the race about half done; the dam and floodgate finiſhed, timber for the ſaw mill is hewed and at the ſpot, ſome of the griſt mill timber is got, and 20 thouſand bricks at the place; the neighbourhood is a plentiful wheat country, where a good mill is abſolutely wanting, as the Creek mills in a dry ſeaſon cannot grind, neither do they grind firſt quality flour; and no oppoſition on the river within 16 miles—it is alſo a good ſituation for a diſtillery—much more could be ſaid with regard to its favourable ſituation for a mill.—A credit will be given—for particulars apply to William Gray, of Peterſburg, Virginia, or

H. LEWIS LUTTERLOH.

Chatham county. (N. C.) Gt. 20, 1796.

YOUNG HYSON TEA,

Of a Superior Quality, juſt come to Hand,

And for Sale by the Subſcriber,

WILLIAM SHARP.

Peterſburg, Jan. 20, 1797.

J. & E. Newcomb,

HAVE juſt received, and now for ſale, at their Store in Bolling row ſtreet, a compleat aſſortment of BLANK BOOKS, Bibles and Teſtaments, Primers, Political Cenſor for September 1796, Life and Adventures of Peter Porcupine, Price for Porcupine, Anſwer to Paine's Rights of Man—alſo Ink powder, Ink ſtands, Slates and Slate Pencils, Dutch Quills, Columbia Playing Cards, a few hickory Walking Canes, and Oil Cloth Hat Covers—With an aſſortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES—All of which will be ſold very low, wholeſale and retail, for cash or produce.

Peterſburg, January 19, 1797.

January 20, 1797

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber, a Mulatto Woman named LETTY, rather tall, well made, about 30 years old, and has a buſhy head of hair. I lately purchaſed her of Doctor Manlove. She had a variety of clothes, and among them a ſuit of common printed cotton, a blue jacket, and brown ſtuff quilt. I expect ſhe is now loitering about this town, or at Mr Le Meſſurier's Mills. I will give Two Dollars for her if taken within the corporation, and Four Dollars if taken out of town, on her being delivered to me living in Blandford.

JOSEPH COOPER.

EUROPEAN ADVICES.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

An Evening paper of laſt night ſtated, on the authority of ſome perſon, ſaid to have arrived in a veſſel from Calais, that a few hours before the veſſel ſailed, intelligence had been communicated by the Telegraphe to Liſle, of a deſperate engagement having taken place near Trieſte on the 20th ult. between the Auſtrian army commanded by Gen. Alvinzy, deſtined to relieve the garriſon of Mantua, and the French diviſion under Gen. Maſſena, in which the former was completely defeated, and 2000 priſoners, and all the Auſtrian artillery and baggage, fell into the hands o the enemy.

It was alſo reported, that General Wurmſer, during the above action, made a ſortie from the garri on of Mantua, and ſucceeded in deſtroying the greater part of the enemy's works, and killing a great number of men; but that after a deſperate conflict, the Auſtrians were driven back into the fortreſs by a numerous reinforcement which arrived to the aid of the French from Piedmont and Tyrol.

As not only the letters from Vienna of the 29th ult. and from Italy of the 26th. brought by the laſt Hamburg Mail, but even a letter from Trieſte written on the day ſubſequent to that on which the action is pretended to have taken place, take not the ſmalleſt notice of any ſuch event, we incline to believe that thoſe reports have not the ſmalleſt foundation in truth.

We are not ſurpriſed that one of the daily papers, remarked for its inveterate hoſtility to his Majeſty's miniſters, ſhould pronounce ſo inciſively on the inſincerity of the French Directory to make peace with Mr. Pitt. We have every reaſon to believe that it has long been in the confidential relation with the French government; and we know to a certainty that on an application being made to it during the miſſion of M. Chauvelin, to ſupport the meaſures of the National Aſſembly, it demanded, at the price of its ſupport, the enormous ſum of 7000 livres per month (about 280l. ſterling.) The perſon from whom we were told this intereſting fact, had it from one of the French Diplomacy, who mentioned it as a proof of the exorbitant demand of the paper in queſtion. That ſum was refuſed in the firſt inſtance, but whether it was accepted afterwards, or that the Editor fell in his price, all we know is—that he dined with M. Chauvelin, and M Chauvelen dined with him, and from thence we may account for the knowledge poſſeſſed by that paper, of the preſent diſpoſition of the French government. But though this paper may be in the confidence of the enemy, we ſurely run no riſque in queſtioning very much its varacity, when it pretends to ſo accurate a knowledge of Britiſh councils. We beg our readers to reflect on this conduct in a paper anxſous to bring his Majeſty's Government into diſcredit, and on its motives; and then ſay, whether any reſpect is due to its pretended revelations of the Britiſh Cabinet, and its ſlanders againſt its councils.

From the London Gazettee, Nov. 12.

At the Court of St. James's, on the 9th of November, 1796, preſent the king's moſt excellent majeſty in council.

WHEREAS his Majeſty has received information that divers unjuſt ſeizures have been made in the ports of Spain of the ſhips and goods of his majeſty's ſubjects, and that acts of hoſtility and unprovoked aggreſſions have been committed by the ſhips of his catholic majeſty, on ſhips and veſſels of his majeſty and his ſubjects:

His majeſty therefore, being determined to take ſuch meaſures as are neceſſary for vindicating the honor of the crown, and for procuring reparation and ſatisfaction for his injured ſubjects, is pleaſed, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order and it is hereby ordered, that general repriſals be granted againſt the ſhips, goods, and ſubjects of the king of Spain, ſo that as well his majeſty's fleets and ſhips, as alſo all other ſhips and veſſels that ſhall be commiſſioned by letters of marque or general repriſals, or otherwiſe, by his majeſty's commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great Britain, ſhall and may ſeize all ſhips, veſſels, and goods belonging to the king of Spain, or his ſubjects, or others inhabiting within the kingdom of Spain, and bring the ſame to judgement in any of the courts of admiralty within his majeſty's dominions; and to that end, his majeſty's advocate general with the advocate of the admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draught of a commiſſion, and to preſent the ſame to his majeſty at this board, authoriſing the commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, or any perſon or perſons by them empowered and appointed to iſſue forth and grant letters of marque and repriſals, to any of his majeſty's ſubjects, or others whom the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, ſeizing, and taking the ſhips, veſſels, and goods belonging to Spain, and the veſſels and ſubjects of the king of Spain, or any inhabiting within his countries, territories or dominions; and that ſuch powers and clauſes be inſerted in the ſaid commiſſion as have been uſual, and are according to former precedents.

And his majeſty's ſaid advocate general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are alſo forthwith to prepare a draught of a commiſſion, and preſent the ſame to his majeſty at this board authoriſing the ſaid commiſſioners for executing the office of high admiral, to will and require the high court of admiralty of Great Britain, and the lieutenant and judge of the ſaid court, his ſurrogate or ſurrogates us alſo the ſeveral courts of admiralty within his majeſty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon, all and all manner of captures, ſeizures, prize and repriſals of all ſhips and goods that are or ſhall be taken, and to hear and determine the ſame; and according to the courſe of admiralty and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all ſuch ſhips, veſſels, and goods as ſhall belong to Spain, or the vaſſals and ſubjects of the king of Spain, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories and dominions; and that ſuch powers and clauſes be inſerted in the ſaid commiſſion as have been uſual and according to former precedents; and they are likewiſe to prepare and lay before his majeſty at this board, a draught of ſuch inſtructions as may be proper to be ſent to the courts of admiralty in his majeſty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein: as alſo another draught of inſtructions for ſuch ſhips as ſhall be commiſſioned for the purpoſes aforementioned.

Chatham P.	Liverpool,
Doriet,	Macartney.
Portland.	Falmouth.
Wetmoreland.	Stopford.
Spencer.	W. Pitt.

Petersburg, Nov. 30, 1796.

THE ſubſcriber, by virtue of an adminiſtration committed to him by the Huſtings Court of the Town of Peterſburg, will offer for ſale, on the firſt Monday in March next, at the Court-houſe of ſaid Town,

Four valuable Slaves, *to wit:*

An old black woman named Molly, a black man named Billy, a mulatto woman named Charlotte and her two children, and a dark mulatto woman named Betty—The property of Michael Burke, deceaſed.

Six months credit will be given for one half the purchaſe money, and twelve months for the other half.

If any perſon has any juſt claim to either of the above Slaves, they are deſired to come forward and legally eſtabliſh the ſame, on or before the day of ſale, otherwiſe they will be ſold as above.

C. C. DE KLAUMAN, Serjeant of the Town of Peterſburg.

At a Quarterly Seſſion Court, continued and held for Lunenburg County, on Friday, the 11th day of November, 1796.

Henry Corran, adminiſtrator of James Corran, deceaſed, which adminiſtrator is aſſignee of Lewis Burwell, ſurviving executor of Edward R. Yates, deceaſed, Complainants,
Againſt
John Barry, George Craghead, attorney in fact for the ſaid John Barry, and Daniel Robertſon. Defendants.

In CHANCERY.

THE defendant John Barry not having entered his appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel—It is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on or before the ſecond Thurſday in March next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome Gazette, either in Richmond or Peterſburg for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the court-houſe door of the county aforeſaid.

A Copy,
Teſte THOMAS TAYLOR, D. C. L. C.

TO RENT,

Until the firſt of October, 1797,

TWO excellent Stores, Lumber Houſes, and Cellars, on Bollingbrook ſtreet. Enquire of
R. & W. COLQUHOUN.

October 17, 1796.

THE NOTED RUNNING HORSE

BELL-AIR,

Bred by JOHN TAYLOE, *Eſq; of Mount Airy, Virginia,*

A beautiful GREY, full fifteen hands and a half high, will Stand the enſuing Seaſon at my Stable, in Greenſville county, 45 miles from Peterſburg, and 8 miles from Hicks's Ford, and will Cover Mares at the price of FIVE GUINEAS the Seaſon, or THREE POUNDS the Leap, the Leap Money muſt be paid at the ſtable door, and the Five Guineas may be diſcharged by the payment of Five Pounds, if paid by the 1ſt day of Auguſt, at which time the ſeaſon will expire. Good and extenſive paſturage gratis, but I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or accidents.

The pedigree and performances of BELL-AIR have been ſo often publiſhed, that it is unneceſſary now to repeat them.

THOMAS RIVERS.

Greenſville, January 28, 1797. eotf

Dinwiddie, January 14, 1797.

ALL thoſe that ſtill ſtand indebted to John Tabb, ſurviving partner of William Watkins, & Co. either by bond or other ſpecialty, are requeſted to come forward and diſcharge the ſame—thoſe that will amicably adjuſt their accounts, will be indulged, otherwiſe ſuits will be brought without diſcrimination.

WILLIAM WATKINS, Agent for John Tabb, ſurviving partner of William Watkins, & Co.

4

Peterſburg, January 17, 1797.

THOSE indebted to the concern of BAIRD & HALDANE, having experienced every indulgence which can be allowed, will take notice, that on the 15th February next enſuing, I ſhall put their Bonds, Notes, &c. in the hands of an attorney, to commence ſuits indiſcriminately againſt all ſuch as fail paying their reſpective balances by that time.

JOHN D HALDANE.

BAR-IRON,

By the Ton,

For Sale by
ROBERT MOORE.

Peterſburg, January 17, 1797.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of my Stable in the night of the 2d inſtant, a PALE BAY HORSE, about 8 years old laſt ſpring, 5 feet high, long mane and tail, ſhod all round; he trots, paces, and canters, is in good order, and there is only one white ſpot on him, and that is on his near ſhoulder. I will give the above reward for the Horſe, and no queſtions aſked.

ROBERT EVANS, jun.

Peterſburg, Nov. 5, 1796.

BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, For SALE at this OFFICE.

FOR SALE,

And to be entered on at Chriſtmas, 1797,

THAT beautiful and healthful Farm, whereon I now live, in Brunſwick county. It is no exaggeration to ſay, that this ſpot has as many advantages as any on Meherrin river.—It contains about 450 acres, is bounded by the river about 1¼ miles; has a river mill-ſeat equal if not ſuperior to any on the river, on the north ſide, by a never failing ſtream, on which there is a mill lately built, running two pair of ſtones, the dam built in the moſt ſubſtantial manner, the running gears now out of repair—the ſoil rich and fertile for all manner of productions; the ſituation beautiful; excellent ſpring at the door; convenient to court-houſe, churches, &c the neighbourhood remarkable for hoſpitality, ſociality, and general reſpectability; the ſituation is calculated for merchandize, manufacturing mills, diſtilleries, &c.

Alſo for ſale, two other ſmall Farms, adjacent to the above, poſſeſſing many advantages—they may be bought ſeparately or together—with a ſtock of fine cattle, ſix fine mules of three years old next ſpring, chiefly broke to work, and one older. Alſo ſeveral high bred elegant brood mares, all young.

For terms apply to my ſon Phil Claiborne, at my houſe, and whatſoever bargain he ſhall make, conformable to my inſtructions in the premiſes, I will fulfill on my return home.

THOMAS CLAIBORNE.

Philadelphia, Dec 21., 1796.

N. B. I have alſo for ſale, two valuable Trafts, near Cape Fear, in North Carolina. Apply to the ſame ſource for terms.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of WILLIAM CURETON, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment immediately to Capt. LEMUEL PEEBLES, who has the bonds and accounts in his hands, and is directed to bring ſuits to March term, againſt all thoſe who do not pay before. And all thoſe who have any juſt claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, are alſo requeſted to make them known, as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, as this notice will be pled in bar againſt all thoſe that is brought after the ſaid firſt day of November next. JEREMIAH CURETON, for
James Cureton, Executor of
6 William Cureton, dec'd.

January 16, 1797.

RUNAWAY about the laſt of October, 1796, a likely young Negro Woman named PRICILLA, about 18 years old, of a middle ſize, a fleſhy well looking woman, of a black complexion—ſhe has very thick lips, inclined to be round-ſhoulder'd, and I expect ſhe will not own her maſter's name, and will endeavour to paſs as a free woman. Any perſon who will give ſuch intelligence or confine her ſo that I get her, ſhall be handſomely rewarded—or any perſon who will deliver the ſaid Negro to me in Prince Edward county, near Walker's Church, ſhall have a reward of Twenty Dollars. I have reaſon to expect ſhe is about Peterſburg, as ſhe was brought from the Eaſtern Shore, and may aim to go back.

2* JOHN BARNETT.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of Land in the county of Cheſterfield, containing 220 acres, 20 acres of which is valuable reclaimed marſh, of the balance 70 acres are cleared, the reſt woodland very heavily timbered with pine rail timber. The land lays upon Appamattox river and Swift creek, being part of Co juror's Neck. Under proper management the Shad and Herring Fiſhery would be very valuable—100 acres laid off by itſelf, is encumbered with the life rent of Mrs. Burton, aged 66. For terms, which will be made eaſy, apply to M. Robert Walker, at Meſſrs. Gratie & Anderſon's.

JOHN S. RAVENSCROFT.

January 18, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

To the Higheſt Bidder, on Monday the 13th day of February next, at Mr George Gary's Tavern, in Blandford,

ALL the Eſtate of William Raſdale, jun. deceaſed, conſiſting of Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, and ſix or ſeven likely young Negroes. A part of the eſtate will be ſold for Caſh, and the balance on twelve months credit. It is requeſted that thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate will on that day make them known to

THE ADMINISTATOR.

January 23, 1797.

TO BE RENTED,

For one, two or three years, and poſſeſſion given immediately,

THE plantation on Appomattox river, in Cheſterfield county, formerly the property of ROBERT DONALD, deceaſed—There is on this plantation a large and commodious dwelling-houſe, with all the neceſſary out houſes, fit for the reception of a genteel family; an excellent apple orchard ſufficient to produce three thouſand gallons of cyder, a good garden, and a crop of wheat is ſown. A further deſcription is thought unneceſſary, as it is preſumed that any perſon inclined to rent will firſt view the premiſes. The terms will be made known on application to the ſubſcriber at Oſborne's. ANN DONALD.

January 2, 1797. 6

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, when he was on to the northward in Auguſt laſt,

MURRAY,

a dark Mulatto man, from 30 to 40 years old, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; the above reward will be given on his commitment to jail, or on delivery to me. JAMES MARSH.

Peterſburg, January 8, 1797.

FOR SALE,

WESTBROOK Warehouſe, with two ſmall houſes adjoining. For further particulars, apply to the ſubſcriber.

GEORGE WILSON.

Peterſburg, December 1796.